Cu'stomhouse. *n. s.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *cuſtomhouſe* officers, birds of paſſage, and oppreſſive thrifty ſquires, are the only thriving people amongſt us. *Swift.*

Cu'stomable. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

Cu'stomableness. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

Cu'stomably. *adv.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

Kingdoms have *cuſtomably* been carried away by right of ſucceſſion, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

Cu'stomarily. *adv.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witneſs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occaſion, in common diſcourſe, *cuſtomarily* without any conſideration of what we ſay, is one of the higheſt indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cu'stomariness. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency; commonneſs; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may juſtify the ſharpeſt, and for its *cuſtomarineſs* the frequenteſt invectives, which can be made againſt it. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 3.

Cu'stomary. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*]
1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.

Pray you now, if it may ſtand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conſul: I have here the *cuſtomary* gown. *Shakeſ.*

Several ingenious perſons, whoſe aſſiſtance might be conducive to the advance of real and uſeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* belief. *Glanv. Sceptſ.*
2. Habitual.

We ſhould carefully avoid the profane and irreverent uſe of God's name, by curſing, or *cuſtomary* ſwearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.
3. Uſual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, ſpeeds from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'stomed. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common; that to which we are accuſtomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the ſky,
No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shak. K. John.*

Cu'stomer. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

One would think it Overdone's houſe; for here be many old *cuſtomers.* *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A ſtatt'ring audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcommon.*

Don't you hear how lord Strut has beſpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's ſhop? Don't you ſee how that old fox ſteals away your *cuſtomers,* and turns you out of your buſineſs every day. *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe papers are grown a neceſſary part in coffeehouſe furniture, and may be read by *cuſtomers* of all ranks for curioſity or amuſement. *Swift's Project for the Advancem. of Religion.*

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer, which you were pleaſed to approve of, and be my *cuſtomer* for. *Swift.*
2. A common women. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

I marry her!—What, a *cuſtomer?* Pr'ythee, bear ſome charity to my wit; do not think it ſo unwholſome. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

Cu'strel. *n. ſ.*
1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau,* a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder,
That my great heart may have ſome ſcope to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The ſword of juſtice *cuts* upon the knot,
And ſevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. To hew.

Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chro.* ii.
3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire *cut* in alabaſter? *Shakeſpeare.*

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Geraeſtus at the point of day. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii.
5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſ.*
6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffled them. *Prior.*

Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*
7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.
8. *To* Cut *down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
9. *To* Cut *down.* To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the ſtrineſt orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Count Toriff.*
10. *To* Cut *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud.* i. 6.
11. *To* Cut *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might lodge a fear
To be again diſplac'd; which to avoid,
I *cut* them *off.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addiſon.*

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*
12. *To* Cut *off.* To reſcind.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

Preſume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1156.

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*
13. *To* Cut *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.
14. *To* Cut *off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe. *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*
15. *To* Cut *off.* To take away; to withold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.*
16. *To* Cut *off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few poſting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Pr.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*
17. *To* Cut *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.
18. *To* Cut *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*
19. *To* Cut *out.* To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*
The purity of his. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine-ſtock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large forreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*
20. *To* Cut *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers. *Addiſon.*
21. *To* Cut *out.* To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*
22. *To* Cut *out.* To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*
23. *To* Cut *out.* To excel; to outdo.
24. *To* Cut *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern heroe turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut* him *ſhort.* *Dryden's Æneis.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*
25. *To* Cut *ſhort.* To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*
26. *To* Cut *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up,* that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*
27. *To* Cut *up.* To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job,* xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To Cut. *v. n.*
1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions.

When the teeth are ready to *cut,* the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*
3. To interſere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

Cut. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

Cut. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]
1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument; diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.
3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *ſedes,* and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier tranſportation of the Indian merchandiſe to Cairo and Alexandria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
5. A part cut off from the reſt.

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 27.
7. A lot cut off a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts,* and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*
8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut.* *South's Sermons.*

There is a ſhorter *cut,* an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner,* N°. 20.
9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved.
11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut.* *Swift.*
12. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their cloths are after ſuch a pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they've worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſ. H.* VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eaſe, but becauſe the having them is a mark or ſtep towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third deſires you to obſerve well the toga on ſuch a reverſe, and aſks you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addiſon.*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 264.

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*
13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully.

Send her money, knight: if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
14. Cut *and long tail.* A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——

Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail,* under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwood.*

Cu'taneous. *adj.* [from *cutis,* Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some ſorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occaſioned by ſeeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous ſubſtances. *Arbuthn.*

Cu'ticle. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula,* Latin.]
1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales, which cover one another more or leſs, according to the different thickneſs of the ſcarf-ſkin in the ſeveral parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtles, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle,* and let cool, the ſalt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

Cuti'cular. *adj.* [from *cutis,* Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

Cuth, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert,* famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gib. Camden.*

Cu'tlass. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas,* French. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace,* ſometimes *cuttleax:* in *Shakeſpeare, curtleaxe*; and in *Pope, cutlaſh.*] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Were't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and ſix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

Cu'tler. *n. ſ.* [*couteller,* French.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* ſhop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Watt.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler.* *Clarendon.*

Cu'tpurse. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method

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